SZABO, Geza, dr.; BARNA, Sandor, dr.; FEURR, Gyorgy, dr.; BALOGH, Iren, dr.

Significance of serum thyroxin and triiodothyronine determination in clinical diagnostics. Orv. hetil. 97 no.41:1136-1138 7 Oct 56.

1. Orszagos Kozegoszegugyi Inteset Tajegoszegugyi (Golyvakutato)
Osstaly, Budapest X. ker. Reeszeghar Belgyogyassati Osztaly,
Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Biokemiai Intezet.

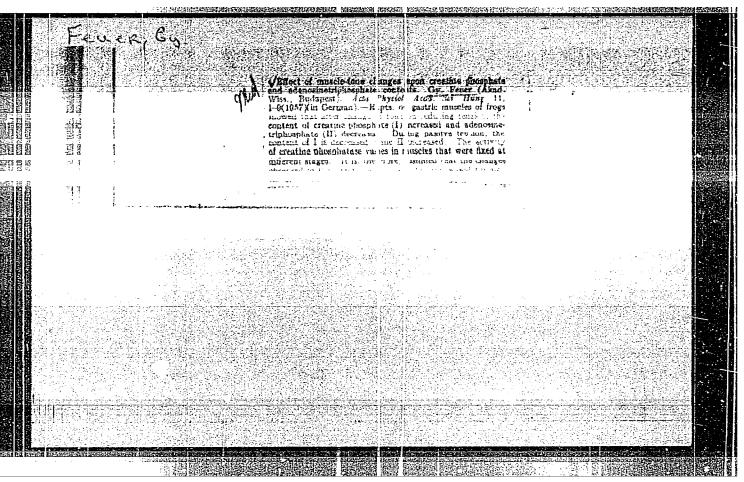
(THINDIO GLAND, dis.

differ. diag., blood thyroxin & triiodothyronine determ.

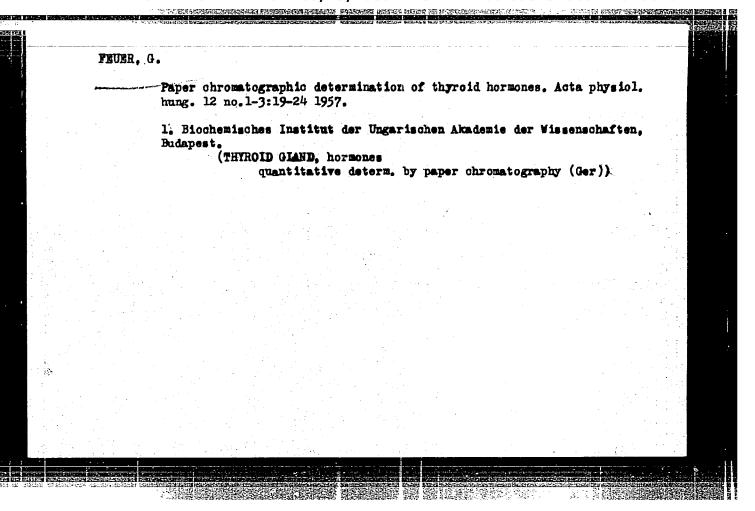
(Hun))

(THYROXIN, in blood
determ., in differ. diag. of thyroidal dis. (Hun))

(TRIIODOTHYRONINE, in blood
same)

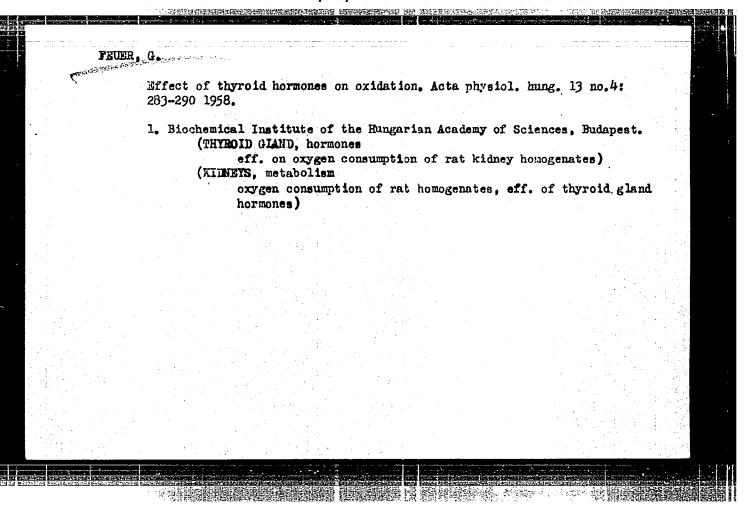


EUER, G. WOLLEMANN, M.: FEUER, G. Formation of fluoracetyl-coenzyme A and fluoracetylcholine from fluoracetic acid and fluorocitric acid in brain extracts. Acta physiol. hung. 11 no.2:165-172 1957. 1. Staatliches Institut fur Neurochirurgie, Budapest, und Biochemisches Institut der Ungerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Budapest. (COENZY MES fluoracetyl-coenzyme A form. from fluoracetate & fluorocitrate in brain extracts (Ger)) (ACETYLCHOLINE, metab. form. of fluoroacetylcholine from fluoracetate & fluorocitrate in brain extracts (Ger)) (FLUOROACETATES, metab. utilization in fluoroacetylcholine & fluoroacetyl-coensyme A form. in brain extracts (Ger) (CITRATES, metab. fluorocitrate utilization in form. of fluoroacetylcholine & fluoracetyl-coenzyme A in brain extracts (Ger))



Microanalytical determination of thyroid hormones in the blood and thyroid gland. Kiserletes orvostud. 10 no.2-3:113-120 Apr-June 58.

1. Orszagos Kozegeszegugyi I ntezet Tajegeszegugyi (Golyvakutato) Osztalya es Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Blokemiai Intezete, Budapest. (THYROID GIAND, hormones determ. in blood & thyroid, paper chromatography & microiodine determ. (Hum))



FEUER. G.; BOROSS, L.; KEREKES, L.

The effect of thyroid hormones on the mechanism of the acetylation reaction. Acta physiol, hung. 13 no.4:291-300 1958.

1. Biochemical Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest. (WHYROID CLAMD, hormones eff. on acetylation of p-aminoazobenzene)

(BEMZENS, related compounds p-aminoazobenzene acetylation reaction, eff. of thyroid hormones)

FEUER, G.; VEKERDI, L.

In vivo formation of thyroid hormones as studies by means of KI¹³¹.

Acta physiol. hung. 13 no.4:301-308 1958.

1. Biochemical Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and Bepartment of Pathology, National Oncological Institute, Budapest.

(THYROID GIAND, hormones form, in vivo in rate, study with radioiodine-labeled potassium iodide)

(IODIDES, metabolism potassium iodide in form, of thyroid gland hormones in rate in vivo)

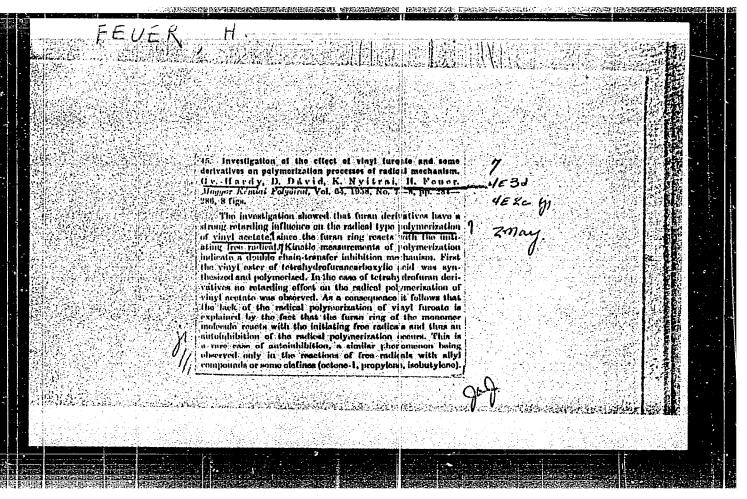
FORGACS, Peter; TEKERDI, Laszlo, L.; REVICZEY, Alice; FEUER, György;
SZAHTO, Laszlo

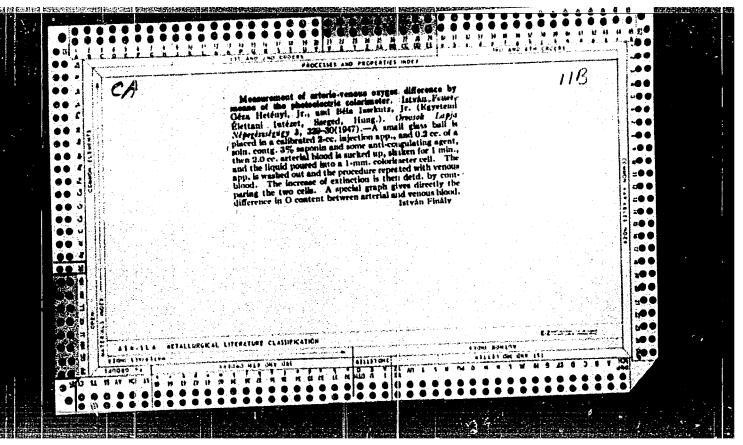
Studies on pituitary effects on thyroid incorporation of I¹³¹.
Kiserletes Orostudomany 11 no.6:566-591 D '59.

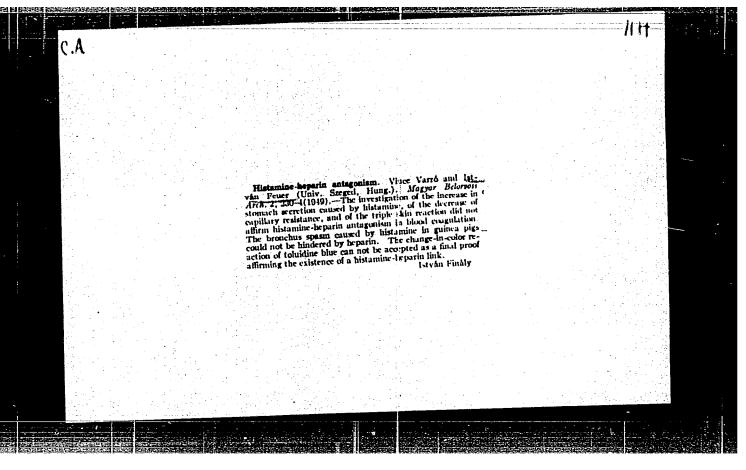
1. Orszagos Onkologiai Inteset Onkopathologiai Kutato Intezet es
Orszagos Reuma- es Fürdengyi Intezet Balmeologiai Kutato Intezete.

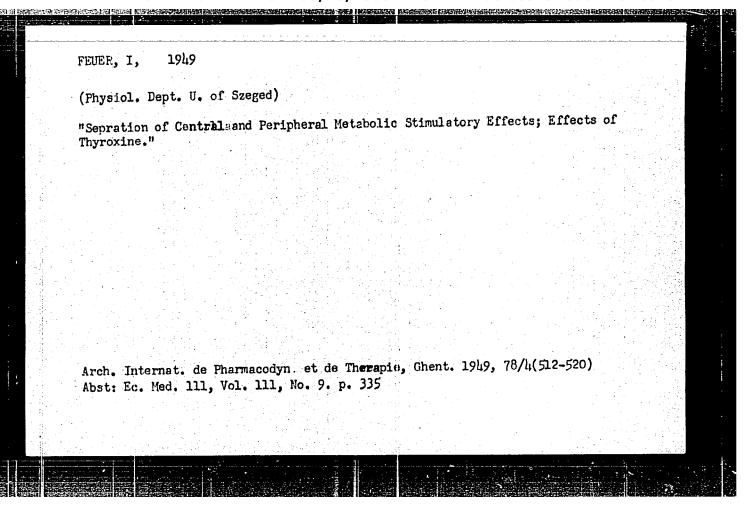
(HYPOPHISECTOMY eff.)

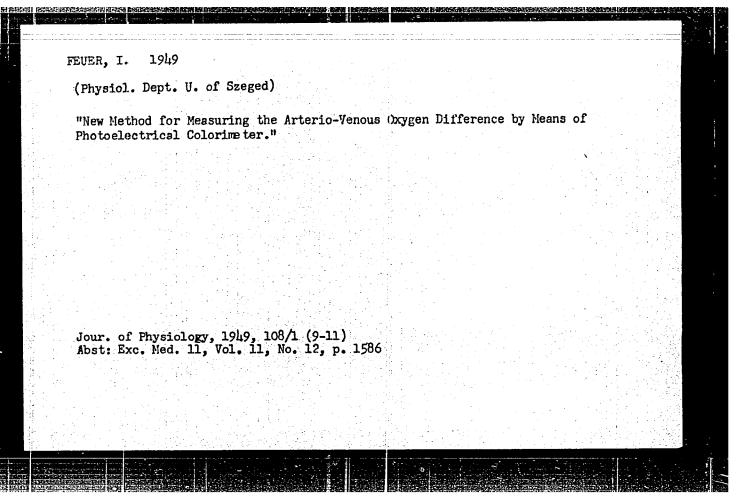
(IODINE metab.)

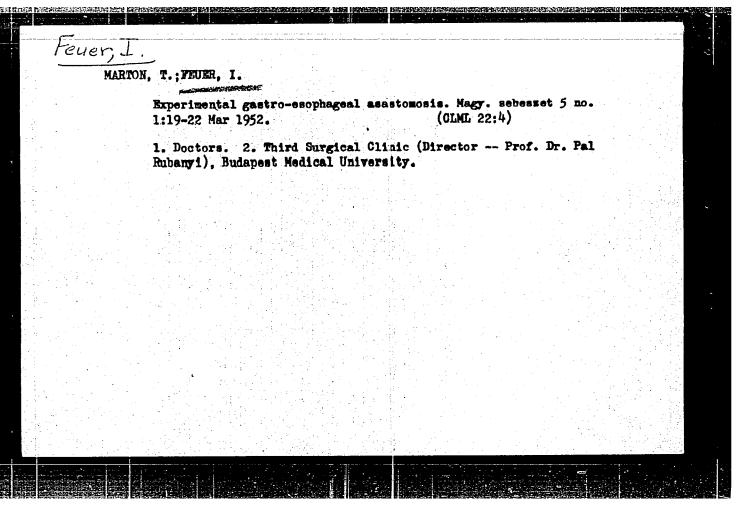


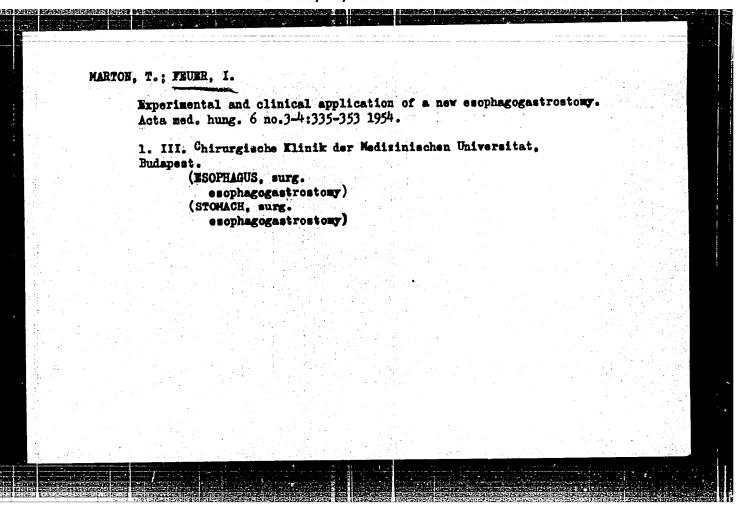


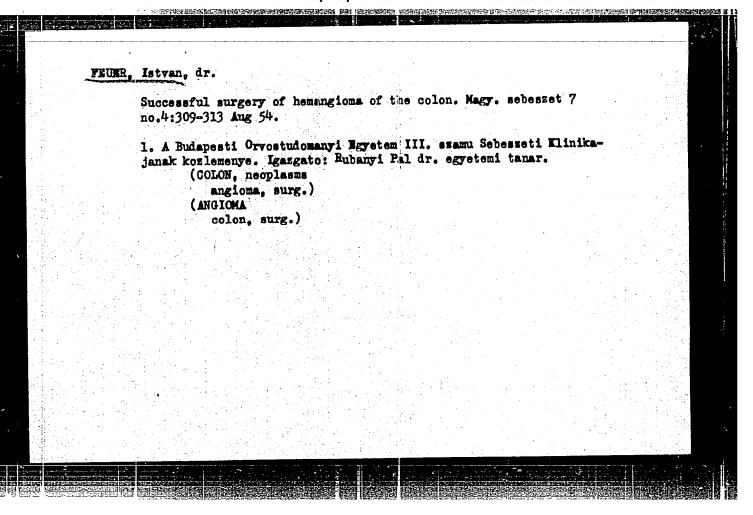


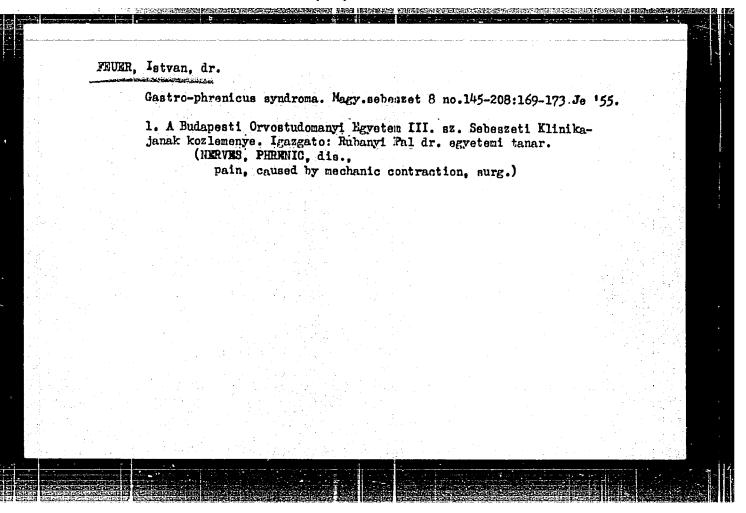










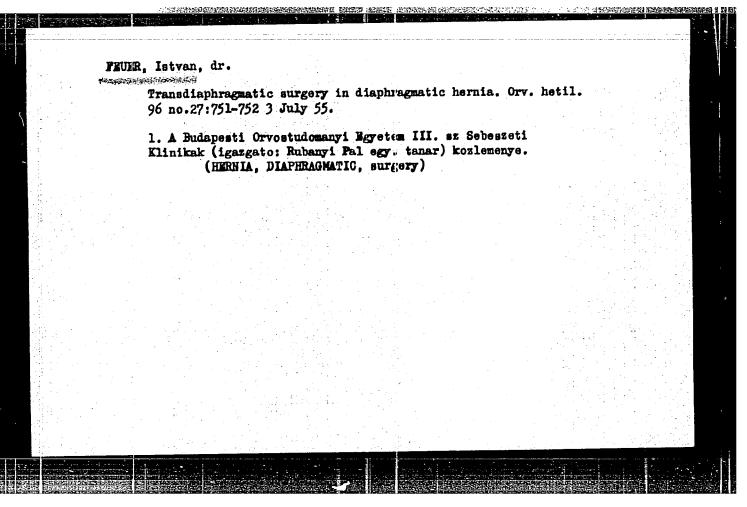


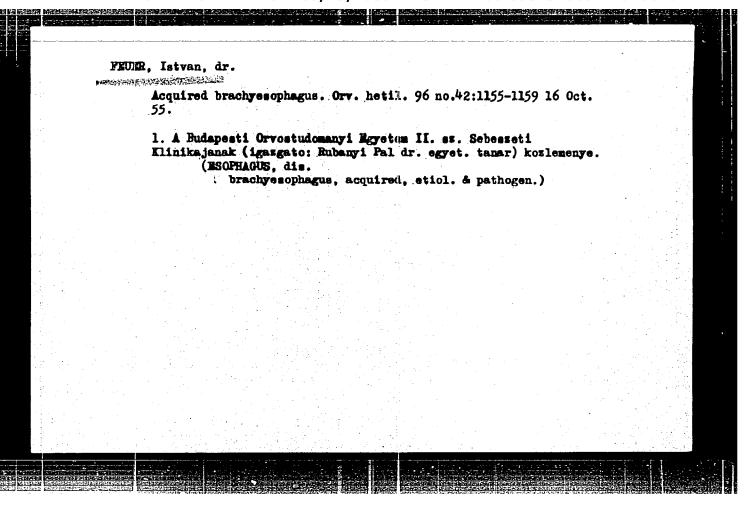
SZEKELY, Janos, dr.; FEIKE, Istvan, dr., DAVID, Gyorgy, dr.

Faults and errors in the diagnosis and treatment of intestinal obstruction. Magy.sebeszet 8 no.145-202:179-181 June 55.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetum III. sz. Sebeszeti Klinika-janak koslemenye. Igasgato: Rubanyi Pal dr. egyetemi tanar.

(INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION, diag. & ther., errors)





BARNA, Sandor, dr.; ANTAL, Pal, dr.; HELL, Ferenc, dr.; FEUER, Istvan, dr.

Examination of postoperative complaints in stomach resection by billigraffin. Orv. hetil. 98 no.5-6:100 10 Feb 57.

1. A Fovarosi Tanacs X, ker., Egessseghasanak, a Pest megyei Semmelweis Korhas Korbonctani Osstelyanak es a Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem II. sz. Sebeszeti Klinikajanak (Igasgato: Rubanyi, Pal, dr. egyet. tanar) koslemenye.

(GASTRECTOMY, compl.

diag., cholecystography with sodium iodipamide (Hun))

(CHOLECYSTOCRAPHY, in various dis.
postop. compl. in gastrectomy, use of sodium iodipamide (Hun))

K-EOEK" TELVAN PAPP, Miklos, dr.; PAPPNE NEMETH, Eva, dr.; FEUER, Istvan, dr.; FODOR, Istvan, dr. Effects of obstruction of lymphatic circulation on experimental acute pancreatitis. Orv. hetil. 98 no.22:580-582 2 June 57. 1. A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kiserletes Orvostudomanyi Kutatointezet Korelettani Osztalyanak (vezeto: Rusznyak, Istvan, dr. egyet. tanar), a Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem II. sz. Sebeszeti Klinikajanak (igazgato: Bubanyi, Pal, dr. egyet. tanar) es az Orszagos Rheuma Korhaz Korbonctani Osztalyanak (mb. vezeto: Fodor, Istvan, dr.) kczlemenye. (PANCREATITIS, exper. eff. of ligation of thoracic duct on acute pancreatitis induced by ligation of parecreatic ducts in dogs (Hun)) (THORACIC DUCT, physiol. eff. of ligation on exper. acute pancreatitis in dogs (Hun))

PAPP, M.; HENETH, E.; FRUER, I.; FODOR, I.

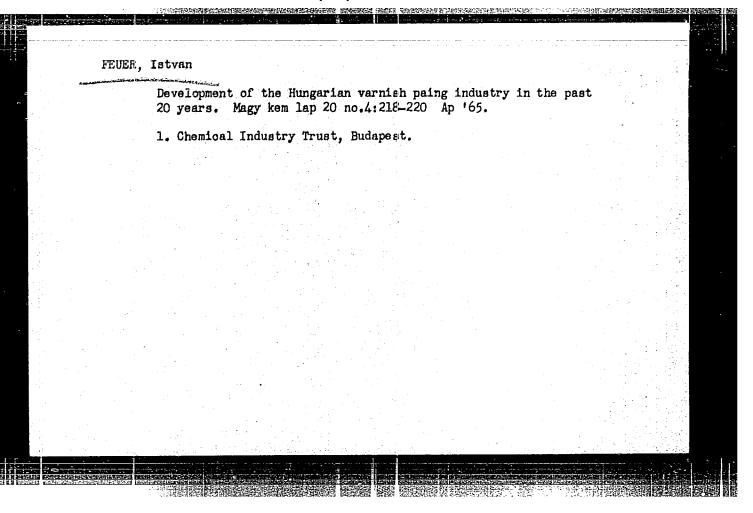
Effect of an impairment of lymph flow on experimental acute pancreatitis.

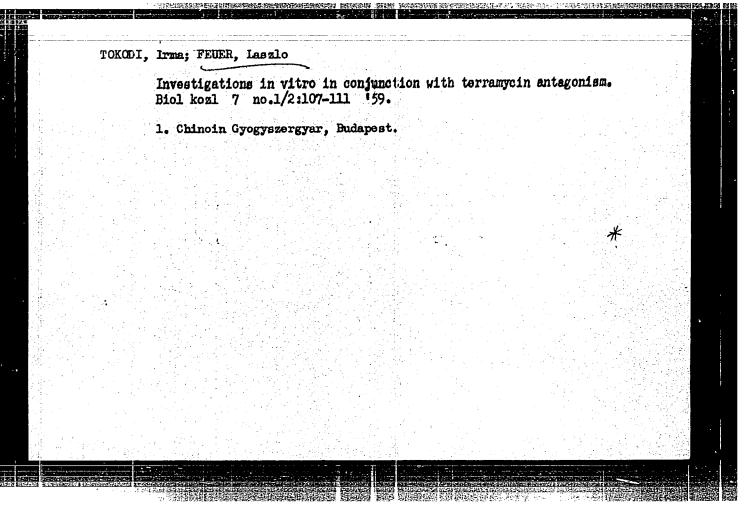
Acta med. hung. 11 no.2:203-208 1958.

1. Department of pathophysiology, Experimental Medical Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Department of Surgery, Medical University of Budapest and Department of Pathology, National Institute of Rhematology and Medical Hydrology.

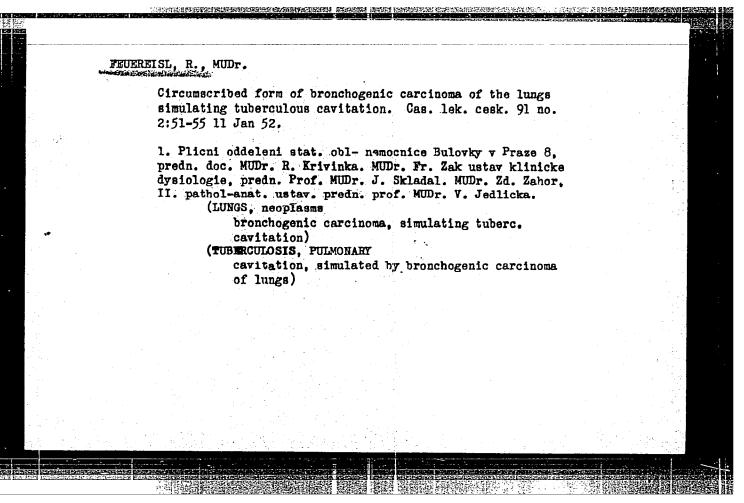
(IMPHATIC SYSTEM, physicl., impairment of lymph flow increasing severity of acute pancreatitis in dogs)

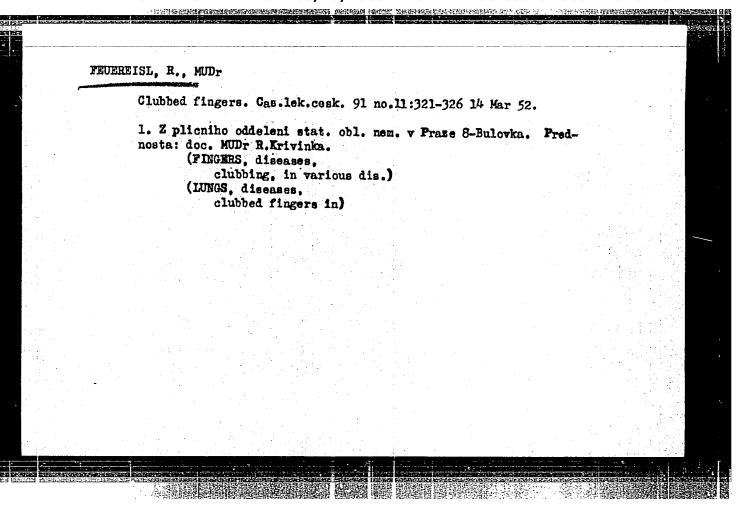
(PANCHATITIS, exper. same)

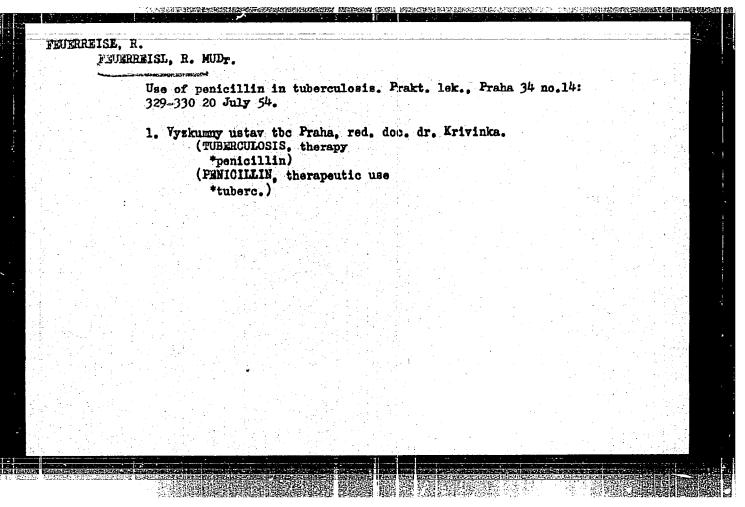


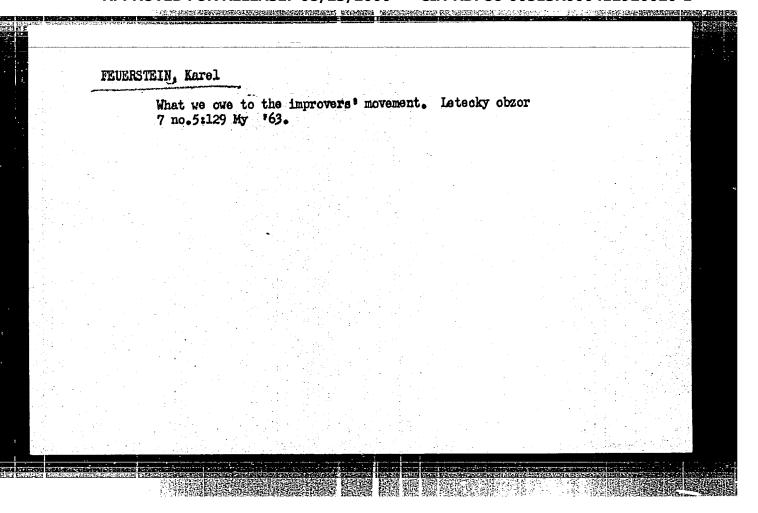


— FEUER	l, Istvan	
	Use of the lacquer industry synthetic resins in the manufacture of varnish paints. Magy kem lap 17 no.5:201-206 My '62.	
	1. Lakk- es Festekipari Vallalat.	



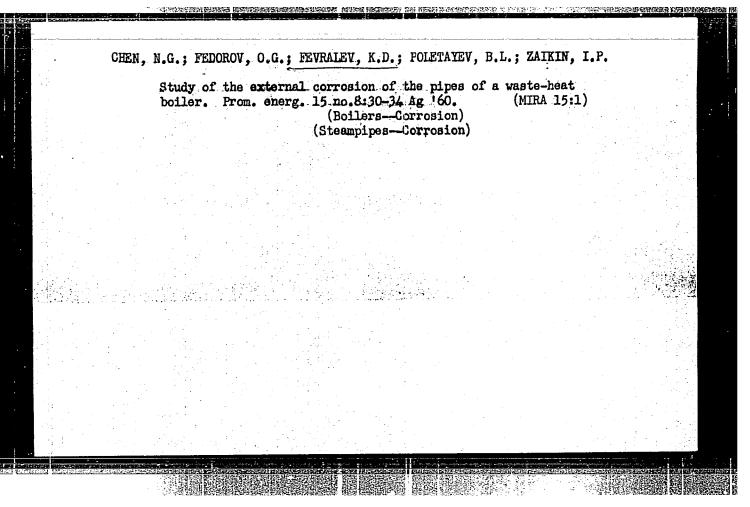






"The Formation of the Human Thorax." Cand Med Sci, Second Moscow State
Medical Inst, Moscow, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 2, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher
Educational Institutions (12)
S0: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55



sov-91-58-10-22/35

AUTHORS:

Legler, A.S., Engineer, Fevralev, S.V., Technician

TITLE:

The Modification of the Electrical System of the Electro-Mechanical Regulator Type KRD of the System TsKTI (Peredelka elektricheskoy skhemy elektromekhanicheskogo regulyatora

tipa KRD sistemy TsKTI)

PERIODICAL:

Energetik, 1958 Nr 10, p 22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The type KRD electro-mechanical regulator is widely used in electric power-stations; it is used with particular success in systems for regulating the level of condensate in the condensers of turbines, and the pressure of steam in deaerators, etc. However, in many cases the KRD regulator is difficult to use if there is no direct current available; extra cables, often of considerable length, have to be laid. Therefore, if no special demands are made on the reliability of the regulator, it is expedient to supply it with rectified alternating current from its power circuit. The relay portion of the regulator consists of two relays, RPM and RPB, working alternately. The windings of the relay are designed for a direct current of 110 volts. Condensers are switched on at 10 microfarads (without limiting resistances) in parallel with the windings. With this method, rectification can

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SOV-91-58-10-22/35

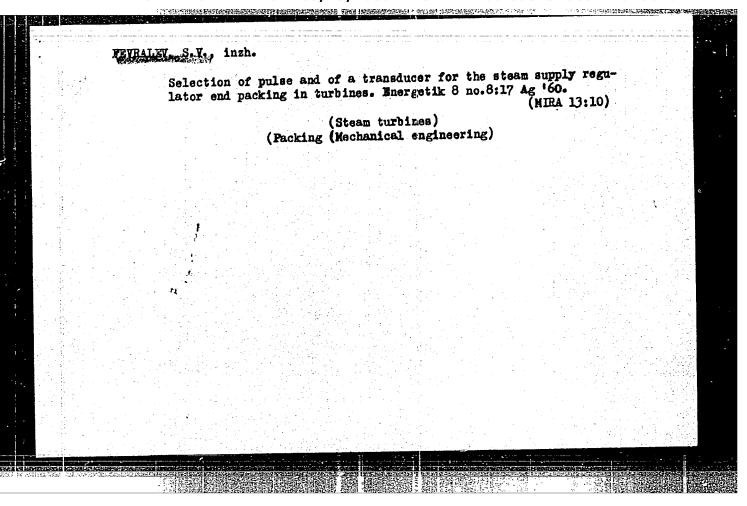
The Modification of the Electrical System of the Electro-Mechanical Regulator Type KRD of the System TsKTI

be carried out in a most simple, half-wave system by means of a rectifier switched in series with the whole circuit. When the condensers are used, the regulator will work accurately and reliably with an alternating current of 110-120 volts. The relays will also work normally with an alternating current of 220 volts. During the course of a year, no case of a winding overheating has been observed even when a large number of connections have been made. The authors describe conditions of application when a signal rheochord is used. They finally say that these modified regulators have been working normally since 1957, and have saved hundreds of meters of cable. There is one circuit diagram.

1. Pressure regulators--Design

THE ENGLISHMENT OF THE TANK

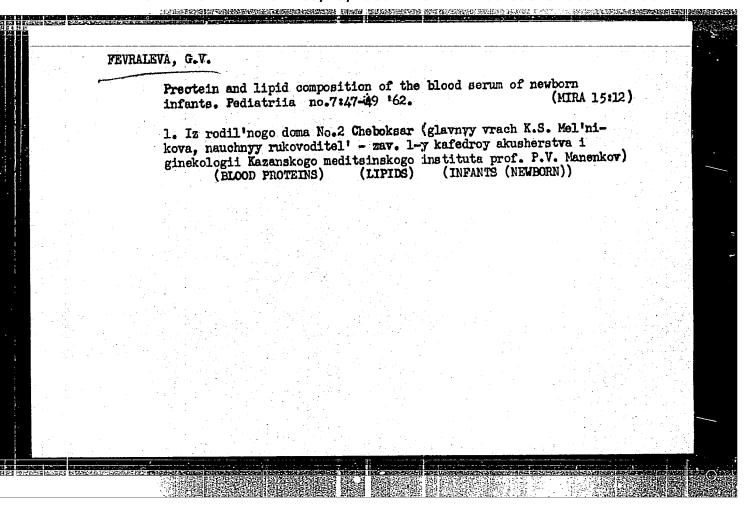
Card 2/2



FEVRALEVA, G.V.

Electrophoretic examination of the proteins and lipids in the blood serum in parturients and newborn infants and their importance in toxicoses. Kar. Med. Zhur. no.6:45-47 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. l-ya kafedra «Kuherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. P.V. Manenkov) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta i 2-y rodil'nyy dom goroda Cheboksara (zav. otdeleniyem - G.V. Fevraleva).



ACCESSION NR: AR3006261

B/0124/63/000/007/B094/B094

SOURCE: RZh. Mekhanika, Abs. 7B553

AUTHOR: Timofeyev, V. N., Fevraleva, I. A.

TITIE: Heat transfer of a plate and rectangular parallelipipeds with transverse and longitudinal streamline gas flow

CITED SOURCE: Sb. nauchn. tr. Vses. n.-1, in-t metallurg. teplotekhn., no. 8, 1962, 396-430

TOPIC TAGS: heat transfer, streamline flow, paralleliped

TRANSLATION: The authors determined the convective heat transfer coefficients for a plate and parallelipiped during the alteration of their orientation in a gas flow and on a support surface. They considered the heat transfer of the plate in a uniform flow at various angles of attack and the heat transfer of the parallelipiped by itself and in a cluster. The heat transfer of the plate in longitudinal fluid flow was studied with a variation of the flow rate of up to 240 m/sec. The heat transfer of the parallelipiped was examined in a plane, with a single object, and with four to eight unheated samples. There is a description of the setup, which

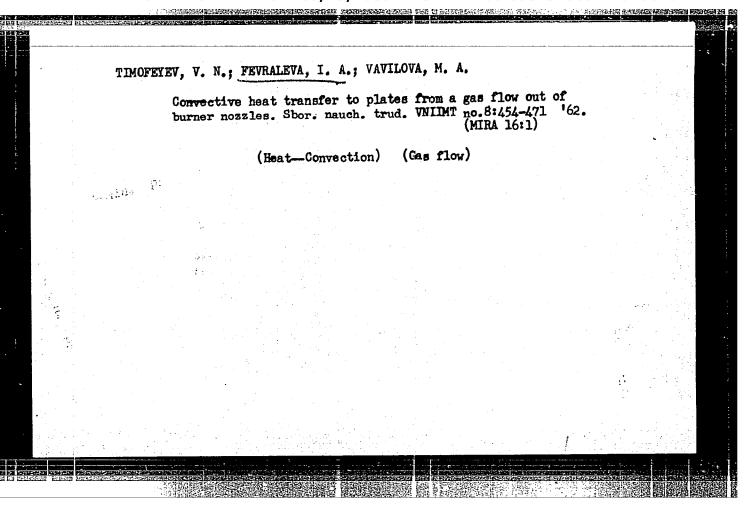
Card 1/2

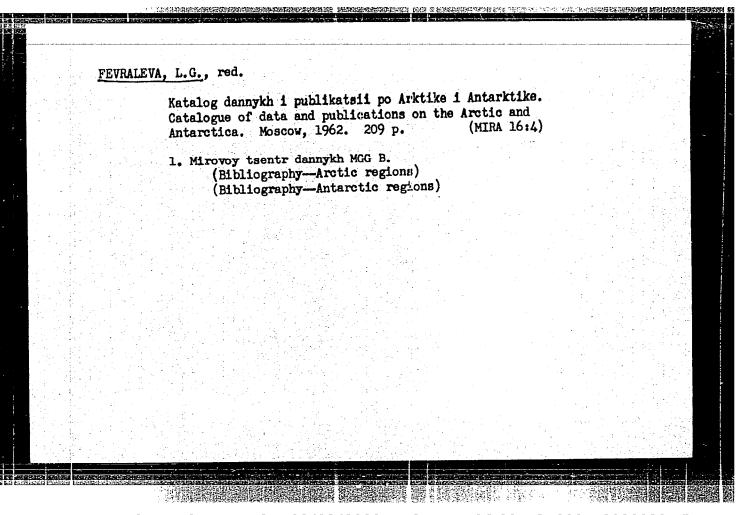
ACCESSION NR: AR3006261 consisted of an aerodynamic	pipe 0.50 X 0.48 m in cross- riments, the authors found the	section and 3.50 m	long. in the
N - opli for the	geometric schemes considered w 03 to 8.5.104. K. K. Vasilevs	TEU ARLIGETORS IN A	he Rey-
DATE ACQ: 08Aug63	SUB CODE: PH, MD	ENCL: 00	
Card 2/2			

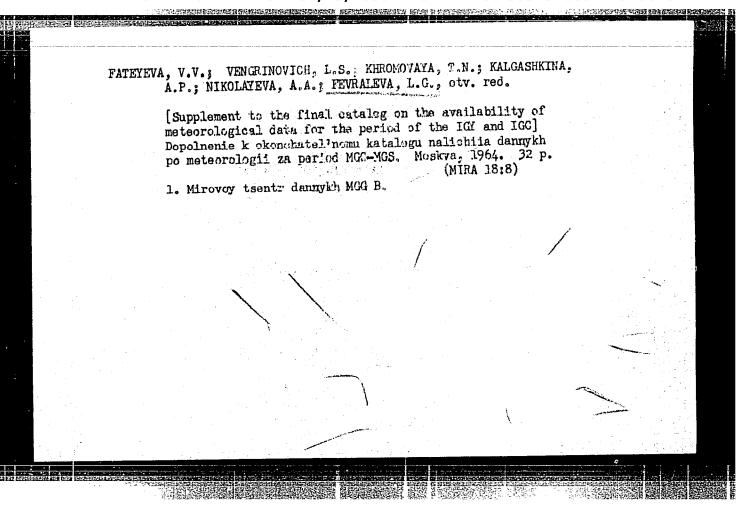
TIMOFEYEV, V. N.; FEVRALEVA, I. A.; VAVILOVA, M. A.; Prinimali uchastiye: GERASIMOV, G. I., laborant; RUZHENTSEVA, T. M., laborant; CHEKMAYEVA, L. A., laborant; YASAKOVA, T. M., laborant

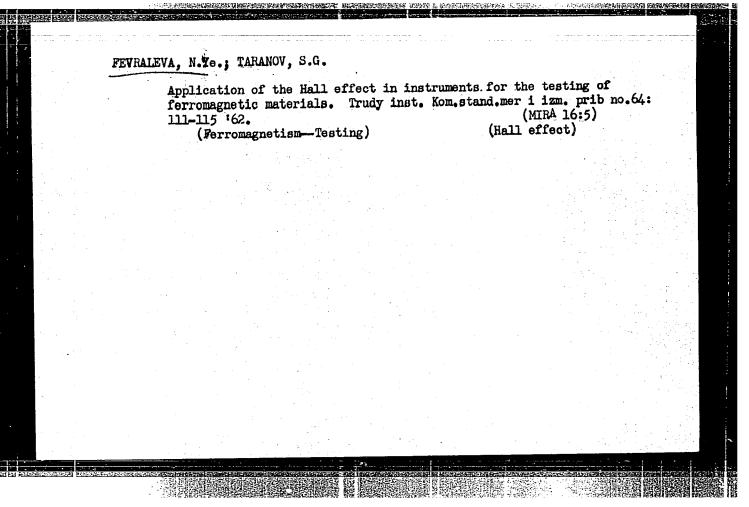
Investigating convective heat transfer to plates in a flow of gases. Sbor. nauch. trud. VNIIMT no.8:431-453 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

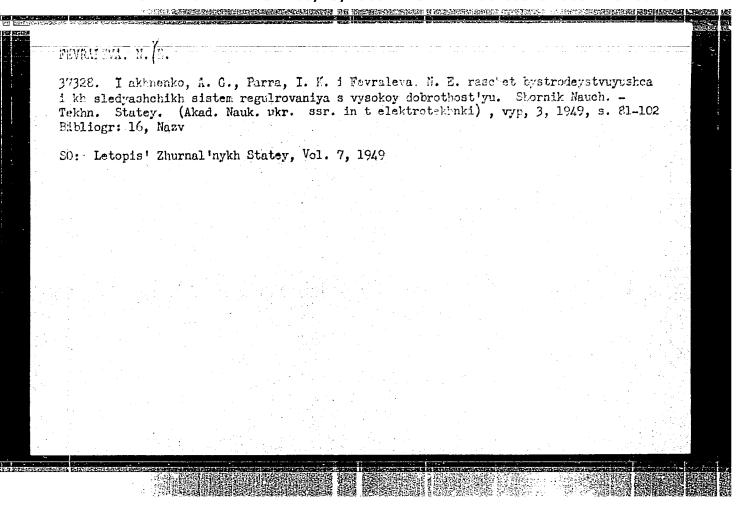
(Heat-Convection) (Gus flow)

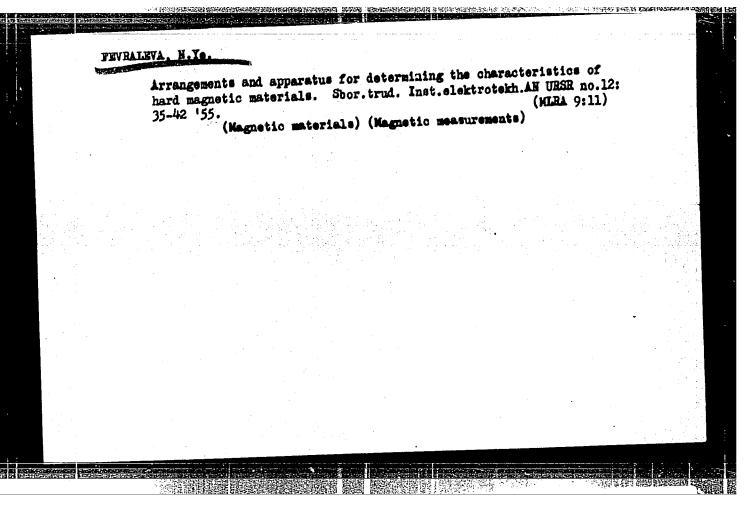












FEVRALEVA, N. YE.

112-1-114 D

Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Translation from:

Nr 1, p.14 (USSR)

Fevraleva, N.Ye. AUTHOR:

Investigation of Arrangements for Testing Hard Magnetic TITLE:

Materials (Issledovaniye ustroystv dlya ispytaniya

magnitnotverdykh materialov)

ABSTRACT:

Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to the Institute of Electrical Engineering, Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, (In-t Elektrotekhn. AN UKSSR) Kiyev,

1956

Institute of Electrical Engineering, Ukrainian SSR ASSOCIATION:

Academy of Sciences (In-t Elektrotekhn. AN UK SSR, Kiyev)

Card 1/1

CIA-RDP86-00513R000412920020-1" **APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000**

	ON SECTION SOUTH TO SECTION AND SECTION ASSESSMENT OF THE SECTION ASSE	alys nauk Uzrainskoy 20Re. Institut elektroteikaild	Voyropy sagniturith inserenty (Problems of Manakio Messurmants Myre, Isberto M Gress, 1959. 117 p. 1,000 copies priated.	24. of Publishing House: T. Kisina; Tech. Mi M.; Virtanes Millorital. Board: A.D. Restrembe, Corresponding Member, Unrating and Raddery of Board: A.D. Restrembe, Corresponding Member, Unrating and Statement (Separate House, Corresponding Member, Unrating SSI Acada of Separate (Deparated). Ly. Frankenik, Camidiate of Technical Sciences, Ast Might, Camidiate of Technical Sciences, and Ze. V. Datushchore, Capitate of Technical	7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	COTRIGE: The authors present results of segastic securescripts ordered to the Laboratory for Electrical and Magnetic fellosuremain of the Electrical Engineers of Magnetic secures and the Electrical Engineers (1998). The dispute testing of Migh converter practice secures to the securety of permeants segartic secure and to the securety of permeants segartic secure and of the testing hand secure various methods of results hand sequence making that all the secure of the secure secure of the	evaluate the accuracy or tunes assumes. The forestring total stress coresors as the separate materials and consider problems of retromagnets swhetlals insers into compounts. They also discuss together forecompanies swhetlals at their frequents and describe problems of securing losses with the side of a calcinators. References appear at the end of such article.	Perraigers, E. Ta. Measurement of Fight Intensity in Derives for Teeting 68. Eard Magnitic Materials by Means of a Test Constrator	The sutton describes a test generator for seasuring field intensity was discussed the discusses the generator service. The generator was derailoged at the intensity of Magnetic and Lisecutical Measurements of the lisecutical Engineering Institute, Acadery of Sciences, Undelle, There are 5 references, all Sorder.	Igninchenko, O.I., A.D. Registrato, and W.Yes, Navialers, Errors of Derices 71 For festing Eigh Correlve Megastic Waterfall. The authors discuss devices used for determining residual megastims the colls and a bridge-type derice developed at the laboratory for Magnetic and Electrical Measurements of the Electrical Regisses, and Megastic and Electrical Measurements of the Electrical Regissering Megastic and Springer of Education Wilson. The without discuss the construction are persented of these derices and describe their character- inties. There are 5 references: 4 Soriet and 1 German.	Perralers, Hile. Utilization of the Hall Effect in Germenius for Messuring 86	The author presents a general description of the fall effect and discusses its application for seasuring sequent flux. The describes a circuit using a generation crystal for assuring flux and discusses circuit error. There are 6 references: A Soriet, 2 Registal and 2 derman.	Karymin. I.P. Calorisetric Method of Messuring Losses in Perromagnetis of Maderino. Maderino discusses calorisates circuits used for measuring iron losses at Map frequences. He also describes the error of the colorisatric, method. There are 9 preferences, all Sories.	"Expento, V.P. Fossibilities of Uning T-Circuits for Magnetic Measurement 109 The suthor analyzes various T-circuits and discusses their application is determining segments characteristics of ferromagnets measured as a toward sedium frequencies. There are a references: 2 Soviet and 2 English.	APALIABLE: Library of Congress	0 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-42-21 (5) 65-		
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67963 \$/115/60/000/02/017/031 (24,7600 D002/D003 Taranov, S.G., Fevraleva, N.Ye. AUTHORS: A Magnetic Induction Meter Based on the Hall Effect TITLE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1960, Nr 2, pp 33-35 PERIODICAL: This is a description of a new magnetic induction ABSTRACT: meter used for measuring the induction in magnetoelectric devices. The device is shown in a dia-gram (Figure 1). The working principle is the following: A monocrystalline germanium pickup (1x2x0.15 mm) is placed in the field of the magnet whose induction is to be measured. The current flowing through the pickup is controlled by a resistance and checked by a milliamperemeter. The voltage due to Hall's effect is the measure of induction and is read on a millivoltmeter. The voltage magnitude can be_calculated using the formula mentioned previously / Ref 1,2,3,4 /. The pickup's sensitivity is 40 microvolts/oersted. The basic error does not exceed 1.7%, and the addi-Card 1/2

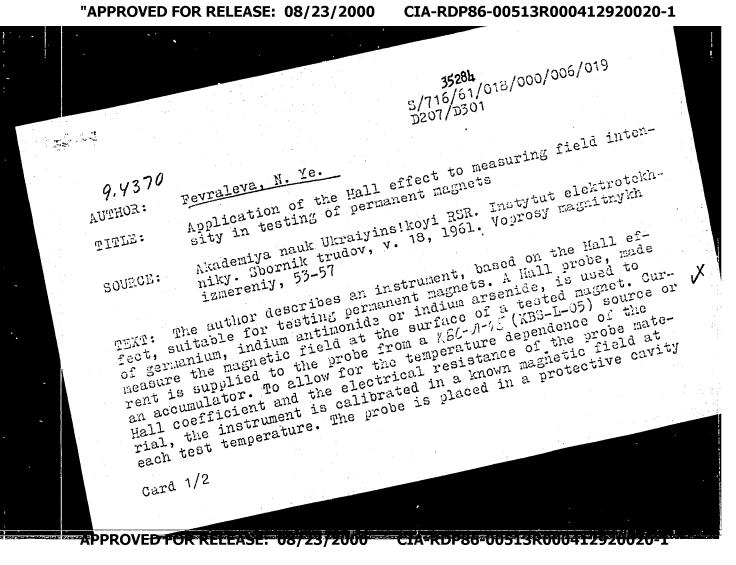
67963 S/115/60/000/02/017/031 D002/D003

A Magnetic Induction Meter Based on the Hall Effect

tional errors are not more than 1.5%. The device was tested for stability for 6 months. The variations in readings did not exceed 0.8% with regard to the mean value of the induction. The difference between the induction values obtained by means of the impulse-induction method and those of the described device was not more than 2%. The device's graduation curve has a linear character, its linearity being disturbed only by the Gauss effect in the material of the pickup. There are 2 diagrams, and 8 references, 1 of which is German, 2 English, and 5 Soviet.

Card 2/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R000412920020-1



Application of the ...

S/716/61/018/000/006/019
D207/D201

and fixed to a brass rod or a brass clamp. Accuracy of the instrument is 2% in measurements of magnetic fields. There are 3 figures and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

Card 2/2

8/716/61/018/000/009/019 D207/D501

Fevraleva, N. Ye. and Usatenko, S. T. AUTHORS:

Distribution of the field intensity and the magnetic induction along a magnet in a closed magnetic circuit TITIE:

Akademiya nauk Ukrayins koyi RSR. Instytut elektrotekh-Akademiya nauk ukrayins koyi kon. instytut elektrotekn niky. Spornik trudov, v. 18, 1961. Voprosy magnitnykh SOURCE:

TEXT: The authors measured the distribution of the magnetic field TEXT: The authors measured the distribution of the magnetic fleta / Abstraction a permanent magnet / Abstraction and the magnetic induction B along a permanent magnet by they were 35 that and the magnetic material not specified / closed with a yoke of soft they were specified induction and the specified induction were tested; they were tested; magnetic material. Two permanent magnets were tested; magnetic material. Two permanent magnets were tested; magnetic material. At junctions between the ends of a permanent magnetic magnetic magnetic material. At junctions between the ends of a permanent magnetic magnet magnetic material. Two permanent magnets were tested; they were 30 and 100 mm long. Atjunctions between the ends of a permanent magnet and 100 mm long. Atjunctions letter appeared because of discontinual its yoke, an additional field Ha appeared nuity of magnetization at the junctions. The measured field $\mathbf{H}_{\underline{m}}$ was a vector sum of H_2 and an external applied field $H_{\rm e}$. $H_{\rm m}$ varied con-

Card 1/2

Distribution of the ...

S/716/61/018/000/009/019 D207/D301

siderably along the magnets, being strongest at the magnet ends and weakest at the middle (in the neutral plane). This effect was stronger in the longer magnet and it decreased on increase of the magnetizing current. A similar but less marked effect was obtained for the measured magnetic induction: B_m was greater at the magnet ends. These variations of H_m and B_m along the magnet length were due to the additional field H_a which acted mainly at the magnet ends where it reinforced or opposed the external field. The authors recommend that measurements on permanent magnets closed by yokes be carried out in the middle parts of the magnets near or at the neutral plane. There are 6 figures and 3 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: R. L. Sanford and E. J. Bennet, An apparatus for magnetic testing at magnetizing forces up to 5000 oersteds, J. Res. NBS, v. 23 (Sept., 1939).

Card 2/2

8/716/61/018/000/010/019 D207/D301

AUTHORS:

Fevraleva, N. Ye., Nepokrytyy, Ya. F. and Ol'khovekiy,

B. F.

TITLE:

Testing of complex-shaped magnets

SOURCE:

Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Instytut elektrotekhniky. Sbornik trudov, v. 18, 1961. Voprosy magnitnykh

izmereniy, 84-89

TEXT: The authors studied hysteresis curves of permanent magnets shaped like a horseshoe or a hollow cylinder. For the former, it was found that reliable results (within 3%) can be obtained by measurements in the neutral plane (middle of the magnet) on the outer convex side of the horseshoe; elsewhere in the neutral plane the measured magnetic properties were affected by the magnet poles. For the cylindircal magnet an allowance has to be made for the flux in air inside the magnet if the ratio S_2/S_1 is greater than 0.5; here S_1 and S_2 are the total and the internal (air-filled) cross-Card 1/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R000412920020-1" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

Testing of complex-shaped ...

S/716/61/018/000/010/019
D207/D3c1

sectional areas, respectively. There are 4 figures and 2 tables.

Card 2/2

35287 \$/716/61/018/000/013/015 D207/D301

24.2200 (1147, 1164, 1482)

Fevraleva, N. Ye. and Taranov, S. G. AUTHORS:

Applying the Hall effect to determining the coercive force of soft magnetic materials TITLE:

Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Instytut elektrotekh-SOURCE:

niky. Sbornik trudov, v. 18, 1961. Voprosy magnitnykh

izmereniy, 102-106

TEXT: The authors describe an instrument for measuring the coercive force of soft magnetic materials, such as Armco iron and transformer steel ($H_c = 0.1 - 5$ Oe). A sheet sample is placed inside a solenoid, along the latter's axis. The sample is first magnetized with the solenoid and then gradually demagnetized. The demagnetizing field which reduces the sample magnetization to zero is taken to be the coercive force $H_{\mathbf{c}}$. The sample magnetization is measured

with a Hall probe consisting of several thin plates of germanium.

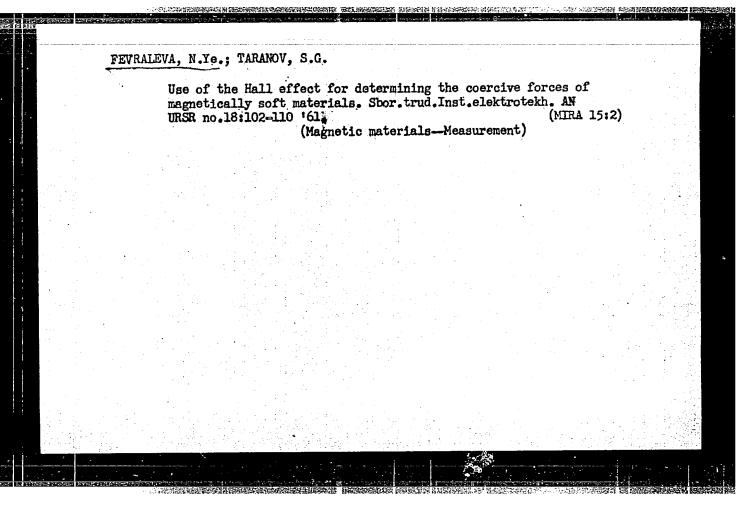
Card 1/2

Applying the Hall effect ...

S/716/61/018/000/013/019 D207/D361

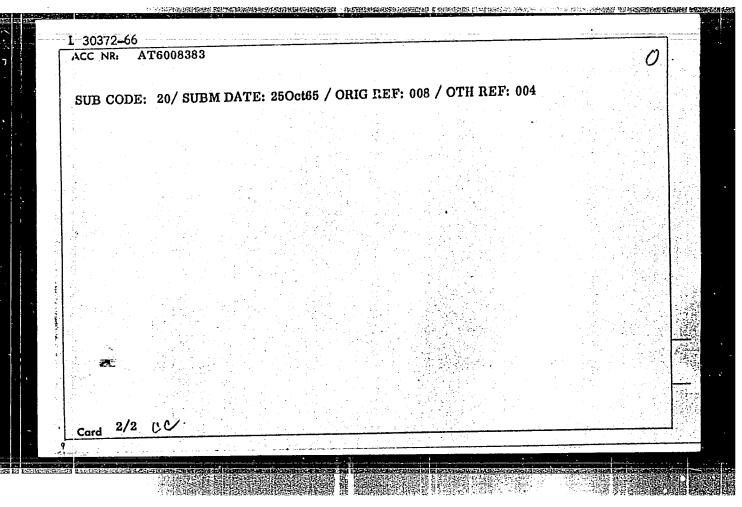
Its sensitivity is 31.8/uV/Oe. Corrections are made for the magnetic χ fields of the earth and of the probe circuit. The authors discuss methods for improving the sensitivity of the instrument so that it could measure the coercive force of Permalloy: $H_c = 0.01 - 0.05$ Oe. There are 3 figures and 5 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 2/2



EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(h)/EWP(1)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/EIISOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0005/0012 ACC NR: AT6008383 B+1 AUTHOR: Fevraleva, N. Ye. ORG: Institute of Electrodynamics, AN UkrSSR (Institut elektrodinamiki AN UkrSSR) TITLE: Modern trends in the development of devices for the testing of magnetically hard materials and systems with permanent magnets and magnets SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Povysheniye tochnosti i avtomatizatsiya izmeritel'nykh sistem (Automating and increasing the accuracy of measuring systems). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 5-12 TOPIC TAGS: magnetic coercive force, magnetic field measurement, NMR, Hall effect, fermount magnet metarial, magnetic metal

ABSTRACT: The Soviet Union is producing the unique BU-3 device for the testing of magnetically hard materials based on the pulsed-induction method. However, with the appearance of new highly coercive materials, the magnitude of the magnetizing currents reaches very high values, creating difficulties during switching. On the basis of 8 Soviet and 4 Western references, the author surveys the current trends in the design of new devices for testing magnetically hard materials and systems with permanent magnets. Particular attention is paid to 1) the application of the pulsed-induction method in conjunction with pulsed magnetization; 2) the use of the continuous-inductive method for the recording of the magnetic induction and of the field strength; and 3) the use of NMR and Hall sensors. The temperature ranges and accuracies of the various approaches are also discussed. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. Card 1/2



FEXA, Josef; ROSENBAUM, Miroslav

Automatic recording of sedimentation curves. Silikaty 8 no.3:210-217 164.

Electric measurement of equilibrium changes of analytical balances. Silikaty 8 no. 3:231-239 '64.

1. Chair of Chemical Production Automation, Higher School of Chemical Technology, Prague.

L 389hh-66 JAJ

ACC NR: AP6029729

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0080/65/000/010/0261/0264

AUTHOR: Rosenbaum, Miroslav; Fexa, Josef-Feksa, I.

35B

ORG: Department for the Automation of Chemical Processes, Higher School of Chemical Technology. Prague (Vysoka skola chemicko-technologicka katedra automatizace Chemickych vyrob)

TITIE: Servomechanical compensator for measuring the permittivity of systems with variable loss factors

SOURCE: Automatizace, no. 10, 1965, 261-264

TOPIC TAGS: servomechanism, permittivity

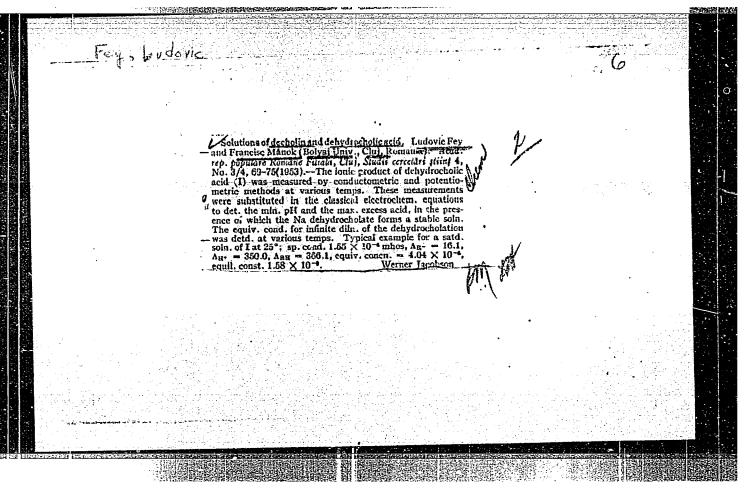
ABSTRACT: The article describes a high-frequency adapter to a servomechanical compensator, permitting the remote measurement of changes in the capacitance of the sensing element. The basic range of 1.0 pF with a relative accuracy better than 3 percent can be increased to 3 and 10 pF, by changing the stator of the compensating capacitor. The compensator can be used if the effective bleeder resistance of the sensing element is higher than 100 kohms. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 10 formulas. [JPRS: 34,162]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 005 / SOV REF: 002 OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1

UDC: 62-55:621.317.335.3

USER Modicine - Obstetrics Teb h9 Medicine - Thismin Hydrochloride Teb h9 West of Vitamin B1 in Obstetrics, "Frof A. M. Tey, Obstetrics and Gynecol Cilnic, First Leningrad Red Inst imeni Acad I. P. Pavlov, 1½ pp "Sow Med" No 2 According to Prof R. L. Shub's "Ancdinia and Oxytocia," thismin chloride influences contraction of smooth abdominal misculature in a manner similar to eactylcholine. This led to conclusion of possible oxytocia influence of Vitamin B1. Discusses on experiments with thismin, which supposedly causes parturition, 146/h9766 USER/Medicine - Obstetrics (Contd) Yeb h9 and claims that, though his experiments are not completed, he doubts Shub's conclusion that thismin starts delivery process. Convinced that narcosis in ancdinia is most effective and harmless. Gives table of experimental results. 16/h9766	FEY,	A. M.	; PROF	 				PA 46/49	9166		
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RUMANIA / Physical Chemistry Electrochemistry. В Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 11, 1958 35568 Fey Ludovic Author : Electro Reduction of Iodomethane Sulfonic Acid Inst on a Dropping Mercury Electrode. Polarographic Method for the Determination of "Urombral". Title Orig Pub: Studii si cercetari chim. Acad. RPR FIL. Cluj, 1956, 7, No 1-4, 69-76. Abstract: Iodomethane sulfonic acid (I) produces a reduction wave (B), at pH 0.42 to 4.75. Its E 1/2 varies from -0.922 to -1.050 volts; at pH≥ 4.75 E 1/2 does not depend upon pH. The E 1/2 versus pH relation is explained by the simultaneous B of the undissociated I and its anion, whose relation varies with pH. The logarithmic card 1/221

RUMANIA / Physical Chemistry Electrochemistry. B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 11, 1958, 35568

Abstract: graphs of the I wave are rectilinear; the transfer coefficient d≈0.29-0.30 (on adopting n=2) has been determined from the slope magnitude. The B waves of "urombal" in one N NaOH in the presence of 0.02 percent of gelatine are proportional to its concentration in the range of 10-4-5.10-2 M.

Card 2/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R000412920020-1 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

RUMANIA / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 8004.

: Fey L. Author

: Not given. Inst : Use of Bisulfite Solution in Reactions of Com-Title

bining with Carbonyl Groups. Rapid Method of Analysis of Binary Systems: Sulfur Dioxide -

Bisulfito and Bisulfite - Sulfite.

Orig Pub: Rov. chim., 1958, 9, No 5, 259-262.

Abstract: Depending on the conditions of preparation and

storage of bisulfite solution its pH changes, and in addition to HSO3 the solution may contain free SO2 (increased acidity) or SO32 (incroased alkalinity). It was found that the optimum condition for the effectuation of the re-

Card 1/4

48

CIA-RDP86-00513R000412920020-1" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

RUMANIA / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic E-2 Substances.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 8004.

Abstract: action of combination of HSO₃⁻ with carbonyl groups is an absence of an excess of SO₂ as well as SO₃². To permit regulation of the process an analytical method has been worked out based on exidation of 3O₂ and HSO₃⁻ with iodine followed by iodometric titration of the resulting HI. For the calculations use is made of the formulas: mHSO₃⁻ (MHSO₃⁻/10000)

(2V₁-V₂) and m_{SO₂} = (M_{SO₂}/10000) (V₂-3/2.V₁) -- for the system SO₂ - HSO₃⁻ and m_{HSO₃} = (M_{HSO₃} /10000)

(V₂-V₁) and m_{SO₃} = (M_{SO₃}/10000)

Card 2/4

RUMANIA / Analytical Chomistry. Analysis of Inorganic E-2 Substances. Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 8004. Abstract: $(3/2 \text{ V}_1\text{-V}_2)$ -- for the system HSO_3 - SO_3 , wherein V, is the amount of 0.1 N solution of iodine (in ml), V2 -- amount of 0.1 N solution of $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ (in ml), $\text{M}_{\text{HSO}_3\text{-}}$, M_{SO_2} and $\text{M}_{\text{SO}_3\text{2}\text{-}}$ molecular weights of HSO3-, SO2 and SO32-, m -corresponding amounts of HSO2-, SO2 and SO32in the sample, in g. If $(V_2 - 3/2.V_1)$ is greater than 0, there is present the system of SO2 - ${\rm HSO_3}^{-};$ if, on the other hand, $({\rm V_2^-~3/2.V_1})$ is less than 0, it follows that SO2 is absent and the system consists of HSO3- and SO32-; with Card 3/4 49

RUMANIA / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic E-2 Substances.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 8004.

Abstract: $(V_2-3/2.V_1) = 0$ only HSO_3^- is present in the solution (optimal solution). The bisulfite being analyzed is diluted with water, 20 ml of the resulting solution are added to 25 ml of 0.1 N solution of iodine, after 2-3 minutes excess iodine is back-titrated with 0.1 N solution of $Na_2S_2O_3$ (using no starch), and V_1 is determined from the difference. Thereafter, there are added to the same solution 2 g KIO3 and 0.5 g KI, the mixture is stirred and the liberated iodine is titrated

with 0.1 N solution of Na₂S₂O₃ (V₂). Error of determination does not exceed 1%. -- B. Manole.

Card 4/4

CIA-RDP86-00513R000412920020-1 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

L 12352-63

5/081/63/000/005/022/075

AUTHOR:

Fey, L.

TITLE:

Photometric determination of hydrazine, phenylhydrazine and

dihydrazinephtalizine

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no. 5, 1963, 134, abstract 5G178 (A 2a sesiune a Inst. de cercetari chim-farmac. Comunicari, Bucharest,

1961, 169-184)

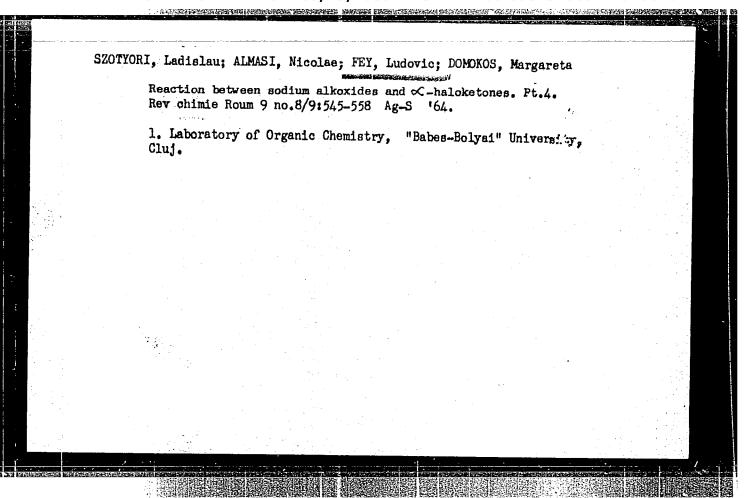
It was shown that the color reaction of hydrazine, (I), phenylhydrazine (II) and dihydrazinephthalizine (III) with p-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde (IV) might be used for quantitative photometric analyses. As a result of the study of changes in absorption as a function of the amount of solution IV and H2SO, and the concentration of the studied solution the following method is recommended. To 5 ml of solution, containing in 1 ml 25-75) of sulfate of I, 2.5-5.0 mg of chloride of II, 0.4-0.6 mg of sulfate of III respectively, 5 ml of 5% solution of IV in 37% H2SO4 is added after 5, 15, or 15 [Sic] minutes. The solution is diluted to 50 ml and a photometer with an S-42 filter is used for measurements. The precision of the determination of III is ± 2% and in analyses of pharmaceutical preparations it is t 3%. I. Matveyeva.

Abstractor's note: Complete translation/

BODOR, Nicolae; FKY, Ludovic; KIRCZ, Magda; HODOSAN, Francisc

On the direct iodination of 20-exopregnanes. Rev chimie Roum 9 no.2:147-153 F *64

1. Institute of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Research and Institute of Chemistry of the Rumanian Academy, Cluj.



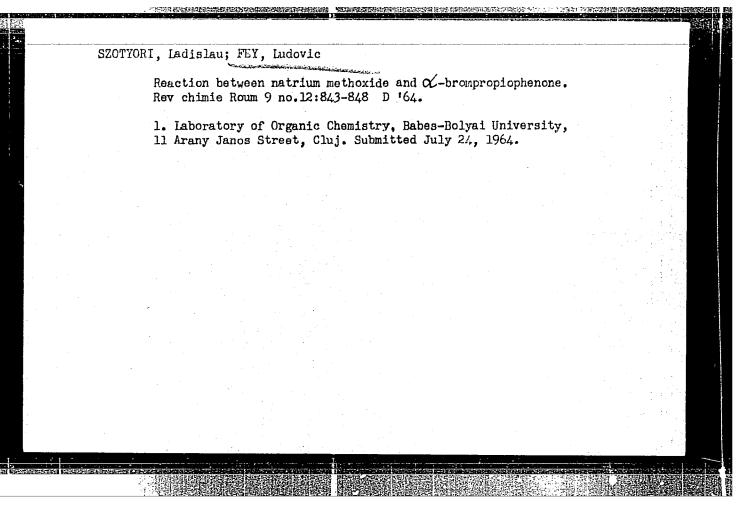
SZOTYORI, Ladiclau; ALMASI, Nicoles; FEY, Ludovic; DOMONOS, Margareta

Reaction between sodium alkoxides and the M-halogen ketones. Pt. 4.

Studii cerc chim 13 no.8/9:581-594. Ag.-5 '64.

1. Laboratory of Organic Chemistry of the "Babes-Bolvai" University,

11 Arany Janos Street, Cluj.



SZOTYORI, Ladislau; FEY, Ludovic

Reaction between sodium methoxide and &-brompropiophenone. Studii cerc chim 13 no.12:887-891 D '64.

1. Laboratory of Inorganic Chemistry, "Babes-Bolyai" University,

11 Arany Janos Street, Cluj.

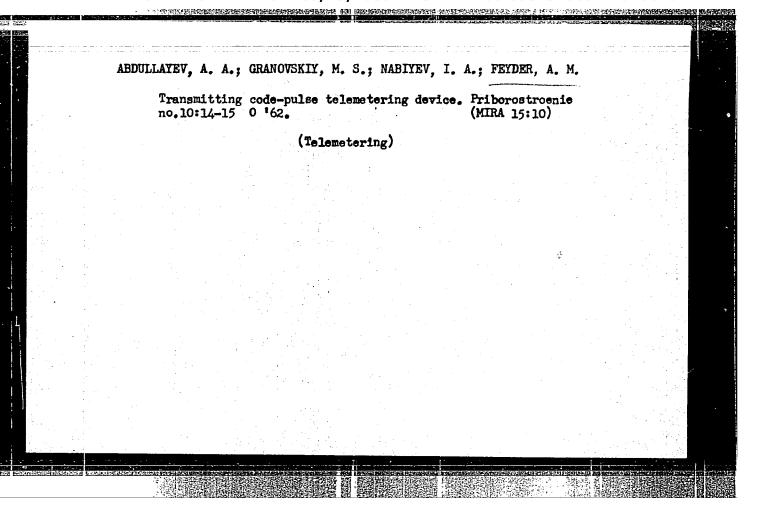
L 29762.66 SOURCE CODE: RU/0003/65/016/009/0447/0448 ACC NRI AP6020889 20 AUTHOR: Fey, L.; Schwartz, I.; Beceanu, A. ORG: Chemical-Pharmaceutical Research Institute, Cluj (Institutul de Cercetari Chimico-Farmaceutice) TITLE: Biamperometric titration of some intermediates of hyodesoxycholic acid degradation SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 16, no. 9, 1965, 447-448 TOPIC TAGS: amperometric titration, chemical precipitation, polymer degradation A report on a ABSTRACT: method for the analysis of intermediates of the side chain degradation of hyodesoxycholic acid according to the Meystre and Miescher method; the analysis involves bromometric titration of the double bond with a biamperometric indication of the equivalence point. A gravimetric method is also given for the determination of 3,6,24-trihydroxy-24,24-diphenyl-cholane by precipitation from a methanol solution with BF3. Orig. art. has: 7 tables. [Based on author's Eng. abstract] [JPRS] SUE CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 004 Card 1/1 UDC: 547.932:547.933.04:545.38

BOYKO, L.S.; SOKOLOVSKIY, M.V.; FEY, V.M.; YANKOVSKIY, I.Ye.; GUMENNYY, V.N.; KAUROV, V.V.; FYATNITSKIY, A.A.; CHASOVNIKOV, L.D., dots., retsenzent

[Reducing and variable speed gears; atlas of designs]
Reduktory i variatory; atlas konstruktsii. Moskva,
Mashinostroenie, 1964. 95 p. (MIRA 17:11)

UTKIN, L.A.; FEYBERG, L.A., red.; AKHLAMOV, S.N., tekhn. red.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000412920020-1' [Concise botanical Russian-Latin dictionary] Kratkii botanicheskii russko-latinskii slovar'. Moskva, Vses. botanicheskoe ob-vo, 1961. 230 p. (MIRA 17:4)



FEYDER, Valeriya Andreyevna; SHAFRANOVSKIY, K.I., red.; SIL'CHENKOVA,
V.V., red.

[Feodosii Nikolaevich Chernyshev; bibliographic index and
materials for his biography] Feodosii Nikolaevich Chernyshev; bibliograficheskii ukazatel' i materialy k biografii,
Sost. V.A.Feidr. Ped red. K.I.Shafranovekogo. Vstup. ocherk
D.V.Nalivkina. Leningrad, 1961. 347 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Biblioteka.

(Chernyshev, Feodosii Nikolaevich, 1856-1914)

(Bibliography--Geology)

FEYDER, V. YE.

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ANALIZ KHOZYAYSTVENNOY DEYATEL ' NOSTI PROMYSHLENNOCO PREDPRITATIYA, KISHIYEN, 1954, 48 S. 20 SM.
(SOVET MAUCH INCH-TEKHN. OBSHEESTV MOLDAV. SSR IN-T USOVERSHENSTVOVANIYA ZHANIY SPETSIALISTOV NAR.
KHOZYAYSTVA. TSIKL **EKONOMIKA I ORGANIZATSIYA
PROIZVOISTVA** LEKTSIYA NO 18). 250 EKZ B. TS. -_AVT.
UKAZAN NA 3-Y S.--(55-1708) 657.62:62

SO:KNIZHANYA LTTOPIS' NO. 6, 1955

FEYDEK, Z

RUMANIA / Zooparasitology - Acarina and insect-vectors of disease pathogens

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 29132

Author : Feyder, Z,

Author: reyder, ...

Inst: Not given

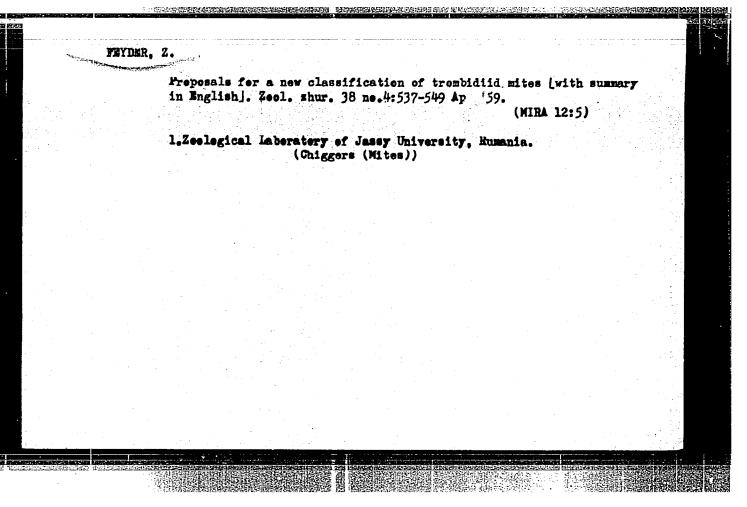
Title: Description of Several Larvae of Microtrombidinae (Acarina) and New Definition of the Genus Microtrombidium. (Opisanie neskolkikh lichinok Microtrombidiinae (Acarina) in the Reggranichenie roda Microtrombidium)

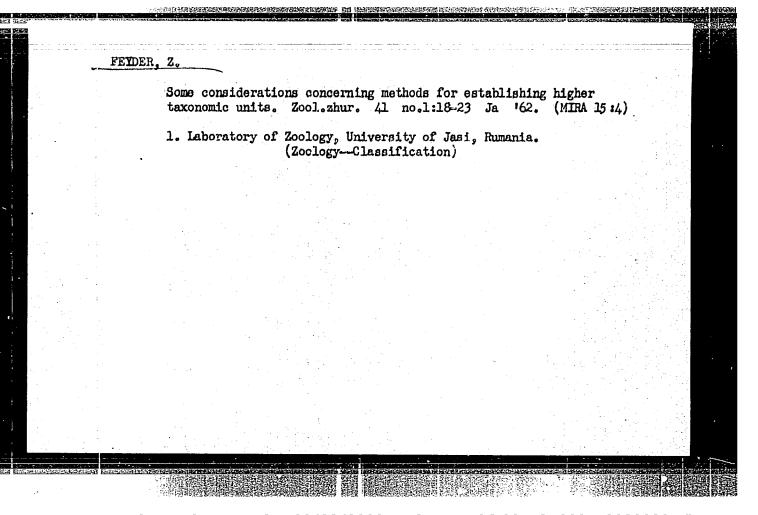
Orig Pub: An. stiint. Univ. last, 1955, Sec. 2, 1, No 1-2, 61-117

Abstract: The larvae of the following red mites are described: Microtrombidium tirnavense Feider, 1949, M. fasciatum Koch, 1836 and Ettmulleria sucidum Trag., 1910. Of the genus Microtrom-

Card 1/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R000412920020-1" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000





AUTHORS:

Babushkin, F.Z. and Feyderov, D.Ya.

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SOV/133-58-8-26/30

TITIE:

Dehydration of Fuel Oil by Using the Waste Heat of Flue Gases of Industrial Furnaces (Obezvozhivaniye mazuta teplom otkhodyashchikh gazov promyshlennykh pechey)

PERIODICAL:

Stal', 1958, Nr 8, pp 753 - 755 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

As a direct steam is often used for the transfer from rail tanks of fuel oils and tars with high solidification points, their moisture content increases to 12-19% which sharply decreases the efficiency of operation of industrial furnaces and, in particular, open-hearth furnaces. The use of waste heat of flue gases from industrial furnaces for the dehydration of fuel oil is proposed. The experimental plant was designed (under the direction of A.S. Tochinskiy) in 1948 and operated successfully on dehydration of producer tar containing 40-45% of water. The moisture content can be reduced to 3-4%. A number of such installations were in successful operation for a number of years, including one operating on the dehydration of fuel oil, reducing the moisture content from 10-12% to 2-2.5%. The principle of operation: oil is sprayed on the top of a scrubber and a hot waste gas is blown into the bottom of the scrubber, thus waste gas passing through

Card1/2

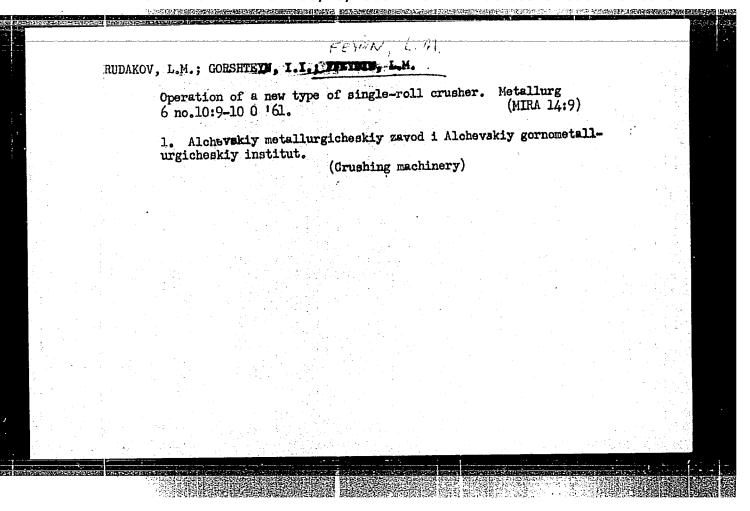
Dehydration of Fuel Oil by Using the Waste Heat of Flue Gases of Industrial Furnaces

the scrubber becomes saturated with water vapour and is blown off into the atmosphere at the top of the scrubber. The oil is re-circulated until a desired reduction in the moisture content is attained. A description of the design and operating conditions of the scrubber is given. Complete de-hydration of oil should be avoided in view of fire risks. It is stated in the editorial note that the real solution of the problem is fitting the railway tanks with heating elements (indirect steam) so that the use of direct steam would be unnecessary. As a temporary measure, the use of the above described installation may be advantageous in some cases. There are 2 figures.

Card2/2 1. Fuel oils--Dehydration 2. Waste gases--Applications 3. Dehydrators--Design

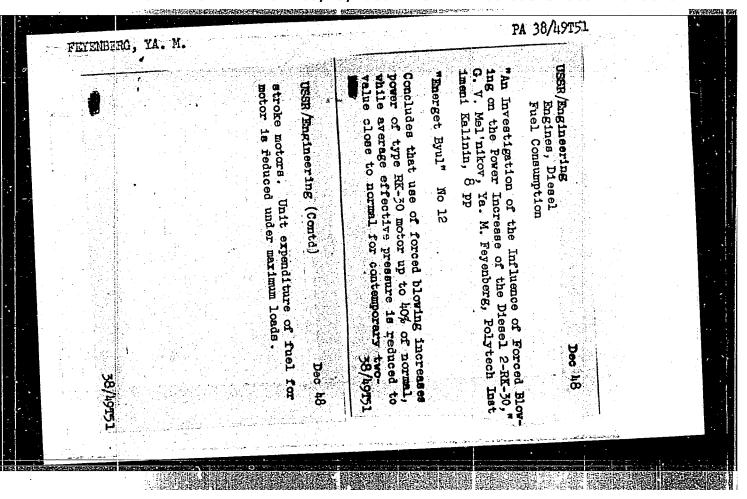
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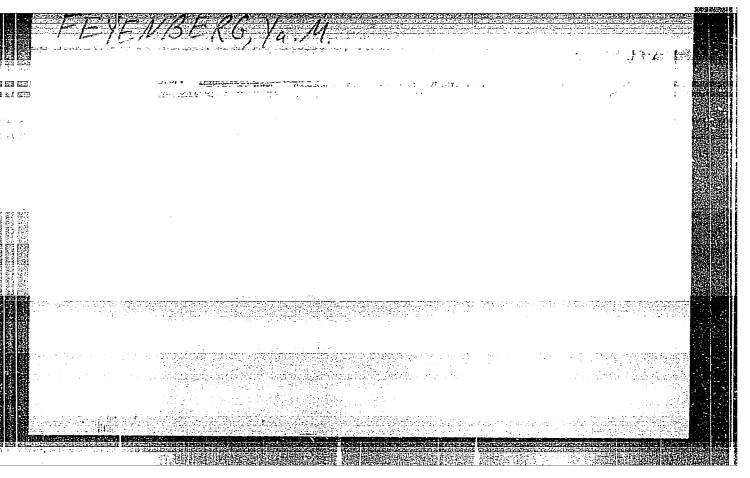
Siti	onu ts :	High pressure evaporation cooling of open-hearth furnaces. Metallurg 5 no. 12:17-18 D '60. (MIRA 13:11)	
		1. Glavnyy inshener Ishavskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda (for Svistunov). 2. Glavnyy energetik Ishavskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda (for Feyderov). (Open-hearth furnacesCooling)	
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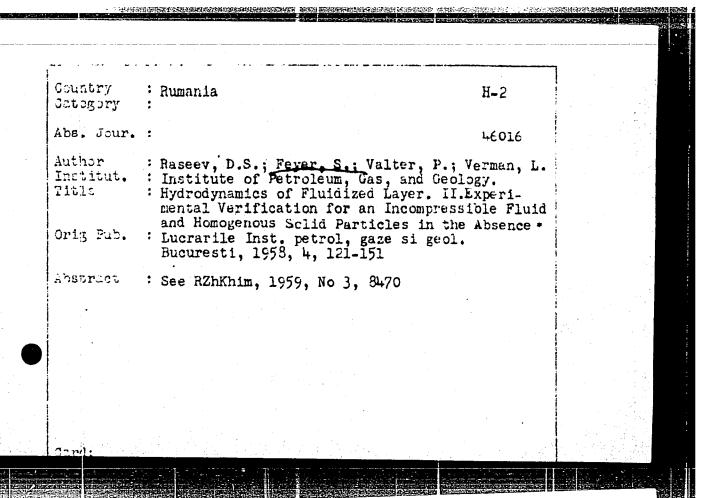


Dehydration of primary n.amyl alcohol and isomerization of 1-pentene on aluminosilicate catalysts. Kin.i kat. 3 no.1:114-117 '62. (MIRA 15:3) 1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR. (Amyl alcohol) (Pentene) (Aluminosilicates)	 FEYDLIN	مل	Kh.	SH/	RF,	V.Z	.; T	KHTAI	TURAL	ov.	Z.T.;	LIT	VIN,	Ye.F				 	
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FUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Chemical Engineering H-2

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur--Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 8470

Author: Raseev, S. D., Feyer-Hoffman, S., Valter, P., Verman, L.

: Not given Inst

Title : Hydrodynamics of a Pseudo-liquified Layer. I. Theoretical Conclusions on the Ratio between Velocity of Liquid or Gas and the Volume Density of the Solid Particles in a Pseudo-liquified Layer. II. Experimental Verification of the System of Noncompressible Liquid-Homogeneous Solid Particles in the Absence of a Constant Influx of Particles into the Layer

Orig Pub: Studii si cercetari chim., 1957, 5, No 4, 569-579; 581-609

Card 1/3

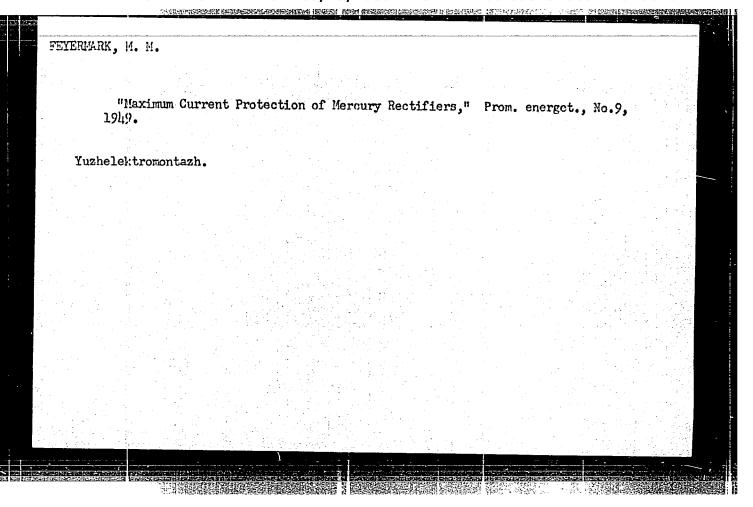
RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and H-2 Their Application-Chemical Engineering

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur--Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 8470

Abstract: I. Theoretical equations are developed: for the case where there is no constant introduction of solid particles into the pseudo-liquified layer $V_p = V [1 - b(yv/ya) 2/3]^{-1}$; for the case where solid particles are constantly introduced into the pseudo-liquified layer, $V_p = V_b[1 - b(yv/ya) 2/3]^{-1} + ay_0/y_v$. In the equations, V_p is velocity of particle movement, V_p is linear velocity of gas or liquid carried over the entire cross-section of the apparatus, y_v is volume density of solid particles in the pseudo-liquified layer, V_a is apparent density of the solid particles layer, wis the density of the liquid or gas, a is the ratio of weight consumption of solid bodies and liquid, b is the

Card 2/3

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